

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant, R.N.I.A. Head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch original (with English translation) of the report, entitled:

"Official Record, made up by Ch. A. SCHIJFMAN, Police Official at the disposal of the Attorney General NEI, dated 1st March 1946, containing a sworn Statement of Dr. Willem MOOLIJ concerning the mass murders near Kalidjati",

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

(Illegible)

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney General N.E.I.

s/ K. A. deWeerd

PRO JUSTITIA

Government Office for the  
Investigation of War Crimes

OFFICIAL RECORD

In connection with the reports attached hereto, pertaining to a mass execution of some 70 prisoners of war by the Japanese, around March 1942, near Bandeng, I,.....

.....Christiaan Adolph SCHIJFMAN,.....  
Police official at the disposal of the Attorney General with the High Court of Justice, Batavia, upon receipt of an order to that effect, have made an inquiry and on Friday, March 1, 1946, I have interrogated:

.....J. Willem MOOLIJ.....  
Dutch nationality, born June 19, 1901 at WINSCHOTEN (Holland), occupation: medical officer, living at the Military Hospital, Batavia, who, after having taken the oath according to his religious convictions, to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, declared:.....

Around March 20, 1942, as a prisoner of war of the Japanese, I was in the M.U.L.O. - school-building, corner Sumatrastraat/Javastraat, BANDOENG. Several medical officers had been sheltered there. It was known to us that there must be unburied bodies along the roads of action. Further it had come to our ears, via a soldier in the military hospital, that a mass execution had taken place near the turnpike on the road to the Tanjoehan Prahoe.----

We, officers, urged Colrcel VAN MANEN to go and look for these bodies; after much trouble Colonel VAN MANEN obtained at last, after three weeks, permission from the Japanese authorities to send a group of medical officers and subordinates with salvage tools. This group consisted of some 30 men under the leadership of doctor HEYSPEK.---

On March 28 1942, the medical officers, doctor WOLTHUIS and I arrived at a quinquina plantation, situated at 300 meters from the principal road from Lembang to Soebang. Going towards Soebang left from the road and about 1 K.M. past the bifurcation "turn-pike". There I saw in an uncovered spot in young quinqua plants in a rectangular field of 200 x 75 meters a great number of bodies in groups. These proved to be bodies of soldiers, in a far state of decomposition. On a closer view I noticed that these bodies were in groups of 3 or 5 people; these groups were bound to ether with puttees and ropes. I saw that on many occasions the hands were bound on the back, also with puttees, and that from nearly all bodies fingers had been cut off.---

No rings were found on the bodies. Between the groups and the bodies themselves I saw several opened food tins. Then in collaboration with doctor WOLTHUIS, each with a crew of subordinates we started on the identification of the bodies. Many bodies still had identity plates, which we collected, as well as the remaining personal properties, like a few pocketbooks, paybooks, etc.----

.....

During my internment I met two soldiers, survivors of the detachment of Lieut. POSTUMA. In 1943, I do not remember the exact date, I spoke in the 15th Battalion, Bandoeng, with a soldier, which as I remember vaguely was called DE JONG, of Dutch nationality, about 30 years of age, professional soldier. This person told me that he had belonged to the detachment of POSTUMA and that, after a battle, he and the detachment had

been made prisoner at the TJIATER. They had been brought together in a group of 70 men and put under guard.--- In the beginning there is no evidence of evil intentions on the part of the Japanese. They had even received cigarettes from the Japanese. After a few hours they had noticed that the frame of mind among the guards became nervous. Machine guns were installed by the guards and the soldiers tied together in groups, with puttees. This binding had been done rather haphazardly. All had realized that the end had come. One of the soldiers prayed for all. Then they had been led to an open field and had been machine-gunned. The soldier in question told me further, that he had received a few shots in his legs. After all groups had been machine-gunned and were lying on the field, Japanese soldiers came with their bayonets along the field and went between the victims. My informant declared that he had pretended to be dead and when the Japanese had gone he had succeeded in disengaging himself from his group and, after difficult wanderings had reached the main road. From there he was taken to Bandoeng in a passing Japanese truck, where he was accommodated in the hospital. After his recovery he had been interred in the camp's "Lands Opvoedings Gesticht" at Bandoeng.--- From there he was transferred in 1943 as a former soldier to the 15th Battalion, Bandoeng; where he is now I don't know. In the 10th Battalion, Patavia, I met in 1944, but I do not remember the correct date, a second soldier surviving from the above mentioned detachment. This soldier, age also about 30, was a Eurasian. He told me the following:---

I was orderly of Lieut POSTUMA. Our detachment was taken prisoner at Tjiater, after a hard battle, over a hand to hand fight. I remember for instance that a European soldier made terrible havoc among the Japanese with his klewang. When Lieut. POSTUMA decided to lay down arms, we all regretted it very much. After being apprehended I saw that that European soldier was thoroughly ill treated.---

Lieut. POSTUMA had given us the order not to tell who was the commanding officer of our detachment, because he feared that the Japanese would interrogate him concerning the position of the Dutch troops. The Japanese put us together with 70 soldiers in an open field and later we were tied together in groups of 3 or 5 with puttees and rope. Thereupon we were machine-gunned by the Japanese. I was tied fast to the group of Lieut. POSTUMA; when we were machine-gunned the lieutenant received a shot in the back of his head. He did not die at once and asked me not to leave him. A little later the lieutenant died. I was not fatally wounded myself, succeeded

in disengaging myself and to reach the main road. Then I landed in the Bendoeng hospital. —What his name is and where he is now, I don't know.

.....

After clearly reading out and persisting, he undersigns his statement together with me, the recorder,

The Recorder:

(Signed) SCHUURMAN

The Witness

(Signed) W.MOOIJ

According to which I have made up, signed and concluded this official record according to my oath of office on the 1st March 1946.

The recorder:

(Signed:) SCHUURMAN

正義、為ニ

戰爭犯罪調査局

調書

Evidentiary Doc 577A

一九四二年／昭和十七年／三月頃、バンダニ附近ニ於テ日  
本人ニ依ツテ行ハレタルセ。名、伴庸ニ付スル集団死  
刑執行閣スル諸ニ添附、報告書ニ開附シテバ  
ヴィアレ高等法院検事總長附警察官タル私ヲ  
リストイマーン・アドルフ・スヒュールマンハ右訊問ヲ為ス  
ベキ旨、命令ヲ受領シ、一九四六年／昭和二十一年

三月一日、金曜日。

ヲ訊問セリ。

同人ハ和蘭人ニシテ一九〇一年／明治三十五年／六月十九日  
「ヴィンスホーテン」(和蘭)ニ於テ出生シ、職業ハ軍医  
ニシテ、バタヴィア陸軍病院ニ居住シ、其ノ宗教  
上ノ信念ニ從ヒ、眞實ヲ述べ、ヒ眞實以外、何物モ  
述ベサル事ヲ宣誓シ、次、如イ陳述セリ。……

一九四二年／昭和十七年／三月二十九日頃、私ハ  
日本軍ノ俘虜トシテ、ハンドソン、スコット、ジヤ  
バ街、街角、高等小学校内ニ居リマニタ。  
數名ノ軍医將校が其處ニ収容サシテ居リマニタ。  
戰闘ノアッタ街路ニハ、マダ理葬ササキナ十イ死  
体ガ轉がツテキルニ遭ヒナイト我ハハ知ラシテナ  
マニタ。

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 301

№2

更ニ陸軍病院ニ居ク一兵士カラ、ランクベノフヲウ  
ヘ、道筋助ニアル通行税取立所附近テ集団死刑  
執行ガアリテ事ヲ我々ハ聞知致ニシタ。……  
我々將校ハ、アソシマネニ大佐、所行にて是等  
死体ヲ搜ス事ヲ主張ニシタ。  
色々骨ヲ折リテ後ヅアソシマネニ大佐ハ、ヤット  
三週間後ニ、日本軍当面カラ、救助用器ヲ携  
行ニテ軍医將兵、一團ヲ送派スル許可ヲ得  
ク、テアリマス。

此一團ハ、ヘイスチク医師、指揮下、三十名前後ヨ  
リ成リテ居リマシタ。……

一九四三年/昭和十七年/三月三十九日 教育軍医  
官オルトヘイス医師及ビ私ハ、レバシカラスバシヘ  
向ツテ道、左側ニ又路ヲ過ケテ約一杆、トコ  
ロニ通行税取立所シガアリニシタ。  
其處ニ、私ハ何ノ蔽ヒ、ナイ場所ニ、長サ二百米  
幅七五メ、矩形ヲナシテ若イ規那樹、苗  
木、中、空地ニ散多、死体が群ヲナシテ横  
ハツテカルヲ目撃シシタ、テアリマス。

其ハ相当程度ニ腐爛ニシタ一兵隊、死体デ  
アル事が判明ニシタ。尚更ニ調べテ見ルト、私ハ、是等、死体が三名  
乃至五名宛群ニナリテ居ルニ氣付キシタ、其群ハ

Doc 5778

更ニ陸軍病院ニ居ク一兵士カラ、ランクベノフヲウ  
ヘ、道筋助ニアル通行税取立所附近テ集団死刑  
執行ガアリテ事ヲ我々ハ聞知致ニシタ。……  
我々將校ハ、アソシマネニ大佐、所行にて是等  
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色々骨ヲ折リテ後ヅアソシマネニ大佐ハ、ヤット  
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行ニテ軍医將兵、一團ヲ送派スル許可ヲ得  
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其處ニ、私ハ何ノ蔽ヒ、ナイ場所ニ、長サ二百米  
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木、中、空地ニ散多、死体が群ヲナシテ横  
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アル事が判明ニシタ。尚更ニ調べテ見ルト、私ハ、是等、死体が三名  
乃至五名宛群ニナリテ居ルニ氣付キシタ、其群ハ

Doc 577.8

相互に巻脚綿と繩で縛ラレアリタテス。私ハ多クノ死体が足モ巻脚綿  
テ兩手ヲ後手ニ縛ラレタアリ、然ト全部ノ死体ノ指が切斷サヒテアルノヲ  
認ムニシタ。——

死体ニ指輪ハ最早見付カリフシタ。群ノ間ニ又死体相互ノ間ニ私  
ハ數個ノ間カレタ食料品ノ罐ヲ見出シマシタ。ソコテ私ハ「ウォルハイス」醫  
師ト協カシテ各自、一隊ノ部下ヲレテ死体ノ検證立着手シマシタ。多ク  
ノ死体ニ未タ認識表示カアリマシタ。コレ等ノ認識票ヲ、我々ハ、ナホ残ツ  
キタ若干ノ財布、ハンカチ及其他ノ個人所持品ト共ニ蒐集シタ。テア  
クリマス。檢證ヲ終エルト、我々ハ其ノ死体ヲソノ場所テ共同墓地ニ埋葬す  
シ、其ノニセナ名ノ兵士、「ホスツ」指揮官トト言イク十字架ナ立テ  
タノデアリマス。

——

抑留中、私ハ「ホスツ」中尉ノ部隊ノ生存者テアルニ名ノ、亦ニ會ヒマシタ。

一九四三年、昭和十八年ノ確カナ日附ハ覽覽ニ居リセシカ「パンドン」、第  
十五大隊六、分明ニハ覽覽ニテ居マセンカ「テウ・ヨンク」ト呼フ和蘭人、三名  
オ前後、職業軍人テアル一人、兵ト話シ合ヒマシタ。此ノ男ハ私ニ告ケテ  
彼ハ「ホスツ」部隊所屬テアリ、戦鬪后彼ト其ノ部隊ハ「チア」テル  
ト亦虜ニナタモノアルト言ヒマシタ。彼等ハ七名、一團トシテ引致サ  
レ監視下ニ置カレマシタ。——最初ハ日本側ニ要つ意アル群ノ氣配  
ハ、俗キリト見ニマセニシタ。彼等ハ日本カラ紙巻煙草ヲセ貰ツタリ  
シタ。ソノ傳リオハ少し手荒テアリマシタ。同ハ最期ノ時ガ來タノクト覽覽リマシタ。  
一人兵が同ニ鳥ニ射リラ棒ケマシタ。ソニテ彼等ハ空地ニセカレ、機銃掃射サレ  
アシタ。例、兵隊ハ更ニ語リテ(以下次頁)

No. 3

Doc 5778. 彼、両脚二枚弾を食ふて死。凡てノ弾が射たし原ニ倒  
アシテ。日本兵、銃剣アサヒ機関者、間ニ歩兵連リニテ、  
私ニ告ケタ其、兵ハ彼ハ死ニ致シ。日本兵が去リテ、首尾  
ヨリ彼、弾ヲ自由、身ナリ。告シ放浪、後、主要道路  
着キテ、逃亡迹ハ甚だ。彼ハ通りかかリ、日本軍、  
トコロニ、乗合バスニ、津行キ、ハコト、病院  
ニ収容セタ。アリス、回復後、彼ハハント、ナ半微治  
監、收容所ニ収容セタ。一九四三年、昭和十八年、某處  
カラ彼ハ前軍人トシハント、第十五大隊移セタ。現  
在彼が何處三居、本知リセ。ハタガタ、第十大隊、  
一九四四年、昭和十九年、上記部隊生残リモウ一人、兵ニ  
食ヒシテ、正禮十日、寧ニ居リ。此、兵ニ三十半前後テ  
改頭混入アリシ。彼ハ次、様ニ私ニ語フタリ。アリス、  
私ハ、本スミ、中尉、傳令アリシ。彼ハ部隊ハナカニ、自  
兵戦追カタ、到シテ、戦闘、右側唐房ニナリシ。就中、或  
欧洲人兵士ハ日本兵、間ニ三々混ニ。軍力アリテ、大乱戦ア  
演シタ。餘兵、ナカニ、中尉が武器、奪フタリ。ト  
法シテ、賊、或ニ、皆、島嶼四、十五事ナト、因ヒシタ。捕合乞  
ハカス。私、何、欧洲人兵士が、滅希苦拳ニ、虐待セテ死、  
ヲ見タ。アリス、

16.4. キスコ中尉ハ成三部隊指揮官、名前ヲ告ヌヤ  
命令シタ。併ハ、日本軍か朝鮮軍、所在開テ、彼ニ  
訊問ス。怖タカアリス。日本兵、七。名、兵士、三、我  
ニ、野原ニ連行。後、我ニ、巻脚綿下縄、三名、乃云五

16.5

Doc 5778

五名の件時シマタク其上云我久日本兵ニ  
ハ機銃掃射ヲ受ケタニアリテス。居リマシタ  
機銃掃射セタ時、中尉ハ後頭部ニ一彈ヲ受ケシ。  
彼即死セ、私ハ彼側ヲ救フ迄シタノアリス。  
間モナ中尉が活命シタ、私ハ歿命傷ヲ蒙ル事ナリ  
ノ逃走未だ、主要道路ニ達シシカク私ハ心下  
病院三度入リシ。彼名前及び現在居所ハ  
私ハ知リセシ

明障ニ即體體認、後ハ余調書作成人某其、  
陳述書ニ署名入

調書作成人  
證人：

（署名）入江一郎（署名）立川一介  
ノ二本調書作成人署名、體認人名合意

一九四六年三月一日

調書作成人  
（署名）入江一郎

Doc 5778

書類第五七八号  
証明書

下記署名は、和蘭軍情報部戦記課長、蘭印  
軍中尉、九月ヨリケネハ、正式宣誓上、  
少佐ハ博士、リガニア近傍、大量虐  
殺、宣誓陳述言ハ、一九四六年昭和二十一年  
三月一日附、蘭印検事総長附、證察言ハ。  
アリルア、依、作成ベラリ、公式記録上題  
此添付和蘭語原本(英譯附)ハ、和蘭軍情報  
部、公式記録中ヨリ得タニ、コト、証言ス

キラスヨリケネハ  
署名(和蘭軍情報部官印)

於ハリヤ、一九四六年六月一日

余即ナ、蘭印検事総長附言等、蘭印軍  
中尉、アテウセント、面前署名宣  
誓セモ、ナリ。

アリ、テウセント署名

No. 6